WASHINGTON.

Judge Dent's Prospects in Mississippi.

General Canby Anxious to Install Governor Walker.

THE PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE CUBA.

Shirking of the Question by the Serrano Government.

Return of a New Yorker from the Prison in Havana.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1869. The Proposition for the Purchase of Cuba-Probable Non-Action of the Serrano Govern-

There is no foundation whatever for the report There is no foundation whatever for the report telegraphed hence last Saturday, to an afternoon paper in New York, that the proposition submitted by Minister Sickles to the Spanish government for the actilement of the Cuban question had been formally rejected. Secretary Fish, who was telegraphed to by the Cubans, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report, replies that he has no information on the subject which would lead to the consistent that the subject which would lead to the conclusion that any definite action had been taken by Spain. It is the impression here in well informed circles that no action will be taken on the proposition by the Serrano government. This is the opinion enter-tained by Mr. Lemus, the Cuban Envoy. The Spanish Cortes meets on the 15th proximo to choose a king, and it is thought Serrano and his Cabinet are anxious to avoid the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the proposition, and will throw it upon the king, whoever he may be, and his m The proposition is known to be unpopular in Spain. nd it is thought that it could only be accepted with safety after a strong government shall have been ablished. This information is gathered from letters received from trustworthy sources in Spain and from parties friendly to Cuban independence. Arrival of a Late Cuban Prisoner-His III

Treatment at Havana. Dr. Simons, a native of New York, and for many years a resident of Cuba, arrived here yesterday rect from Havana. He was selzed by the Spanish authorities at Havana on suspiction of being engaged in the insurrection, and thrown into prison, After being detained to seven months he was released through the intervention of Consul General Plumb. While Dr. Simonds was in prison his property was seized and destroyed by the Spaniards, his money in bank attached and he is now left poor. His treatment was of the most barbarous character, and he barrowly escaped being shot by the squad of volunteers by whom he was constantly guarded. Dr. Simons is here to make an appeal to the Secretary of State for the intervention of the government in his behalf. He proposes to call on Secretary Fish to-morrow and state his case.

Judge Dent's Prospects in Mississippi.

Judge Lewis Dent, prospective conservative nominee for Governor of Mississippi, will leave here tomorrow morning for that State, where he will remain until after the adjournment of the Convention. The stories so industriously set afoat to the effect that the conservative party had resolved to throw would not secure for them the endorsement of the distration, appears to be a naked fabrication The Judge has assurances from the leading men of clamation, and his friends believe that he will be matters now stand, his opponent on the radical side will be Judge Alicom, formerly a large slaveowner, but now one of the most ultra of the ultraists or bitter enders. Judge Dent will bring into the contest many elements of popular strength State immediately after the discovery of improper conduct on the part of others in administering the mce, he managed his part so well as to give satislief he made no distinction between the suffering milles of rebels and those of loyal people, whethe hite or black. His only rule in giving relief was that of common humanity. The widows and orphans of many rebels had been actually driven off their the interference of his predecessors as commissioners, solely in order to give an opportunity to have their lands declarated knowleage Judge Dent wrote to the exiled families to return, and restored them to all their rights. By such acts of justice and humanity he made his popular with the rebel element, while his kindness towards the negroes endeared him equally with the freedmen. Allcom, on the other hand, has to meet the powerful argument that he was once a large slave owner—an argument which goes a long way among the emancipated element. Judge Dent will return here after the nomination is made and remain here until October, when he will take the

The Stokes' Attack on the Officholders In

Tennessee.
Colonel Stokes, of Tennessee, made his first sortie to-day upon Commissioner Delano for the removal of the federal officers in Tennessee, who it is alleged favored the election of Senter as Governor. Stokes made a stormy statement of his case and charged the administration. He did not think that the republican party could afford to overlook the offence of these men and continue them in office. Mr. Delano heard what Stokes had to say with commendable patience and then informed him that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury would have to be consulted before anything could be done. General Canby Anxions to Install Governor

It is stated here to-day, on good authority, that deneral Canby has written to General Sherman, asking for instructions to install Gilbert C. Walker as Governor. The Commanding General in Virginia expressed nimself in another conversation with Dr. Gilmer in favor of the inauguration of the Gov-ernor elect as an act of simple justice to people important appointments as railroad proxies soon to be made, which doubtless influences this action of General Canby.

Ben Butler and General Rawlins at Odds. Ben Butler has had a sort of a snarl with Secre-tary Rawlins about Colonel Janes, United States Quartermaster in Richmond, Va. It seems that Janes in the discharge of his duties caused the de-struction of certain buildings connected with Columbia College, outside Richmond, which were used for hospital purposes during the war. Ben Butler happened to be interested in the destroyed property, and on learning of Janes' action wrote a sa dismissal of the Quartermaster, whose character and motives he severely criticised. Secretary Rawlins caused an investigation of the case, and finding that Janes had only done what his duty required, wrote Butler a pungent letter, declining to dismiss

A party of gay and festive youths, sons of the party of gay and festive youths, sons of the aristocracy here, get into the clutches of the law this afternoon on account of over indulgence in strong boverages. The party made themselves terribly noisy at the crack restaurant of Washington, and were in consequence chucked out by the considerate proprietor. Not liking their summary ejection they returned to force their way into the restaurant, when the police were called in. The whole party was thereupon taken to the locker to whole party was thereupon taken to the lockup to

Mr. E. Heppie Hall, the well known Asiatic traveller, arrived here to-night on the special invitation of

Secretary Fish, with whom he is to have an interview to-morrow on the Chinese to-morrow on the Chinese question, more party with regard to coolle emigration.

Charges Against Mayor Bowes.

A. Crane, a Commissioner of the Fourth ward

J. A. Crane, a Commissioner of the Fourth ward of this city, has presented charges to the City Councils against Mayor Bowen, the specification being that said Bowen has unlawfully advanced money to contractors who have failed to perform the terms of their contract. The entire amount is over eleven and dollars. Crane charges that Bowen and the contractors meditate a fraud upon the city treasury in this transaction, and Crane, as Commis-sioner, feels it his duty to make the facts known to

The Report of the Bureau of Statistics. Statutics contains an unusual amount of interesting foreign trade for the fiscal year, an abstract of which has already been published, it contains statistics of the population of France and the Notherlands, commercial statistics of the North German Union, Switzerland and other countries. The products of American fisheries received in the United States during the quarter ended June 30 last were from the whale, \$2,668,749, and the products of other American fisheries \$361,856. For the same quarter the domestic commodities from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, amounted to \$10,000,000, and from San Francisco to New York

\$3,058,000. The Internal Revenue.

Receipts to-day were \$937,000.

Health of Secretary Rawlins.

Secretary Rawlins is much better. He was at the department to-day.

Resignation of a Collector. John Hesmeeth, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of Massachusetts, has resigned.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of a Tweed Club-Belmont De-

nounced—Tweed Glorified.

The Tweed Democratic Association held a meeting last evening at No. 68 East Broadway. The room was well filled. Mr. Richard Walters presided and Morris F. Dowling performed the duties of secretary. A strong smell of cheap whiskey and execrable tobacco pervaded the room, and the constituency present seemed evidently capable of shouting and voting for any man who could furnish in the largest measure either of the stimulating articles men-

tioned.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the object of holding the meeting was to give an expression from the Irish people as to their selection of a chairman of the National Democratic Executive

The SECRETARY then read the following extraor-

or committee.

The SEGRETARY then read the following extraordinary series of resolutions:—

Resolved, That the democratic party is the party which has conferred upon America its greatness.

Resolved, That the firsh citizens have always constituted the principal part of the democratic power of the party of the democratic party of the party of the democratic party of the party party party of the party party party party party party party party of the party of the party party

have been adopted by the ooliging crowd of gentlemen present.

The Chairman, in a very unctuous tone and with a good deal of humor, introduced "Brick" Pomeroy, who said if her, the andlence, were friends of the bondnoldest they were not friends of his. He went on to state at some considerable length his views of labor and capital, denouncing the latter as being the crushing weight that oppresses the former. In reference to Mr. Belmont, he said he had no objection to him personally if he (Beimont) refused to shake bands with the workingman in fear of soiling his kid gloves; if he had an objection to going to the polis with the workingmen of the democratic party it was his business; but he was not the style or manner of man the workingmen of the democratic party wanted at the head of their affairs. A few years ago he (Brick) had enunciated the idea of repudiation, and still stuck to it like a "brick." He finds now that there are men in the democratic party is voring the policy of the bondholders, and favoring also many tenets of the radicals; but he, at least, was honest and brave enough to denounce all such innovations, and would continue to do so so long as God gave him breath to live. Belmont lacks energy, lacks confidence, and lacks everything that is wanted in a leader of the democratic party. There was no man better adapted for their national chairman than the great, good, honest sincere friend of the workingman, Wm. M. Tweed. If the democracy do not place a main the place of Belmont, who sympathizes their national chairman than the great, good, honest sincere friend of the workingman, Wm. M. Tweed. If the democracy do not place a man in the place of Belmont, who sympathizes with the workingman, there won't be a corporal's guard left of the democratic party in New York city. When Brick finished he called for three cheers for Bill Tweed. Then the chairman told the audience that twenty-five kegs of lager beer were ordered, at which announcement the audience grew vociferous and celighted beyond description.

Mr. John Reed, of Long Island, was the next speaker. His address was a denunciation of "the August" Belmont, and a high eulogium of Tweed, and a deciaration that William Waters was a fit and proper man for Assembly. (Cheers.)

Colonel Winteris was the next speaker and followed in the wake of the preceding one, after which the anddence retired to dispose of the beer and go home in the best of humor with Tweed, Brick and the balance of Tammany Hall.

"Old Democratic 40."

A meeting of the political organization known as the "Old Democratic 40," and which represents the German democrats of the Seventeenth ward, was held last evening at No. 56 avenue A. As the meet-

held last evening at No. 56 avenue A. As the meeting was simply a reunion of the Executive Committee, sixty in number, to hear the report of a standing committee appointed to confer with the magnates of Tammany Hail, no great insight into the fall proceedings of this branch of the democratic party could be gained from it.

The meeting was called to order at eight P. M. by Mr. Unl, the President, Messrs. Rechter and Flecke being secretaries. The Conference Committee's report being in order, it reported that an interview had been had with Mr. Cornell, Chairman of the Seventeenth Ward Tammany General Committee, and that gentleman had stated that Tammany Hail would do full justice to the Germans of the Seventeenth Assembly district, and gave them without hesitation an entree to the forthcoming conventor for the nomination of the local officers of that district.

for the nomination of the local officers of that district.
On motion of Mr. Flecke it was unanimously resolved "that this organization support the straight Tammany locket in the forthcoming election."
The next basiness in order was that of organizing the district, some cursory debate of an unimportant nature ensuing. The ordinary campaign committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned until the second Tuesday in September.
It is reported that a thorough examination will take place of the rival organizations and those dependent on the Executive Committee of the "40" before the elections, and that those unworthy of the latter's notice will be left out in the coad. The meeting this evening was well attended and the assembly orderly in the extreme.

ARRIVAL OF MONITORS IN NEW ORLEANS. Surmises as to What They are Intended

For.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, August 26.]
For some time past the Cubans in this city have been quite clated by the belief that beligerent rights would soon be accorded to the revolutionists in Cuba by both the United States and Peru, and the arrival of three of the five monitors, whose departure from Mound City (on the Mississippi river in Illinois) has been chronicled, seemed to give some color to their statements. The three monitors that have arrived are lying just below the city and are in a very diapidated condition, certainly not ready for any active sea service, and the two others which are at present aground this side of Memphis, are thought to be in a similar condition. There has been considerable mystery about the movements of these monitors and those connected with them—a wiss enact of the head and non-committal shrug of the shoulder being about all that can be elicited from any of the officers, who in all probability know but little more than those who question them. One thing is certain, however—the Cubans here regard the appearance of these monitors as significant of the intention of the government of the United States to accord belligerent rights to their countrymen, and are jubilant over the fact. It is certain, also, that if these monitors are meant for service, they will have to be completely overhauled at considerable expense. One of these versues is named Hecate and another Fury—walls names, certainly.

THE CROTON LAKE.

The Fountain Head—The New Dam at Boyd's Corners—The Fields from Which the Croton is Drawn—The Grandness of the Croton Works—The Supply Inexhaustible—What the Croton Has Done for New York—A Visit to the Fountain Head—The Scenery Around the Lake—Why New Yorkers Should Rejoice.

Remembering the water famine which for many weeks has visited the people of Philadelphia—a famine the grievance whereof is more to be deprecated than that of food—the citizens of Manhattan should offer pæans in praise of their all but inexa century it has poured unceasing volumes of pure

Indeed, so accustomed have the residents of Manhattan become to their water supply, and so extravagant in its use, that few of them ever pause to in-quire "whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Vast are our resources, New Yorkers need be so recklessly wasteful of them, the Croton is not inexhaustible to degree which the adjective ordinarily implies. There counties can be made to contribute their springs to the feeding of the Croton lake and reservoir; and were say \$50,000,000 further expended on the lines of the Croton works it is possible that New York, with 10,000,000 souls-if so many by ingentous packing in tenement houses could be domiciled within its corporate limits-might as readily

be supplied as 1,000,000.

A HYDROGRAPHIC MAP OF WESTCHESTER, PUTNAM AND DUTCHESS shows that artificial lakes can at comparatively small sums be constructed in an almost continuous line for upward of forty miles north of the Croton lake-itself an artificial reservoir-each capable of containing many billions of gallons of water. Give the engineers money enough, and there is no question as to the unlimited supply of the aqueous fluid which they can command. For example, the Croton Aqueduct Department some two years ago determined that it was absolutely necessary to add to the resources of the present reservoirs other bodies of water, and in quantities sufficient to place the future beyond possibility as to supply. Accordingly Putnam and Westchester counties were carefully surveyed and a

HYPROGRAPHIC MAP prepared, on which it was clearly demonstrated that more water, from springs and other sources, could be obtained than, with the present aqueduct, capacious as it is, could be conveyed to High Bridge and thence to the great water collections in the

Park and the distributing reservoir at Fiftieth street. Consequent on such discoveries, it was resolved by the Board to purchase the grounds at Boyd's Corners, in Putnam county, as those best

STORAGE RESERVOIR.

The area of this reservoir, into which the water of Putnam county will in all probability be admitted not later than June of next year, is 303 acres, and its capacity, according to estimates prepared with much care, will be 3,869,206,857 gallous, or, in plain words, upwards of three and a quarter billions, sufficient in itself to supply the people of New York generously for six months. The plain area of this new lake is 2.037 square miles. Its extreme length is 7,500 feet, or above mean tide is 600 feet. The dam which confines the southern end of this pond is a magnificent specimen of masonry, is 700 feet in breadth and six-ty-four in depth. From this great storage place for the waters of Putnam there is a direct channel to Croton lake of upward of twenty-three miles. Of

CROTON LAKE,
which, ten years ago, was considered all-anticlent
for a generation or two, is a much larger body of
water. We cannot give the holding capacity of this
beautiful reservoir, which, like a gem of price surrounded by emeraids, lies nestled in the verdure-clad
hills of Westchester. We can only say of it that its
average depth is fifteen feet or thereabouts, its width
an eighth of a mile and its length four miles. The
inhabitants of the country "round about," we must
notice, however, insist that the surveyors of the
fortoon Department are mistaken in their calculations, and that it is fully eight miles from the dam
to the head, or to what is called Katonah.

An uninquiring visitor, standing on the shores or
sailing over the bosom of this, when in repose,
gigantic mirror, which faithfully reflects the wild
scenery that encompasses it, would never imagine
Croton lake was an artificial body of water, that
within the memory of many of the farmers resident
in the country between the Hudson river and the
Bronx (which latter, but a few feet in width and nowhere twelve inches in depth, once greatly troubled
a British army to cross), a stream, notsy in its
course, flowed in a deep valley that now is the water
storchouse for the metropolis of America.

DEFTH OF CROTON LAKE.

In the center of the lake—that is in the channel—
there are spots the plummet cannot sound under
sixty feet; and, again, there are other places, even
at reasonable distance from the shore, where it is
dangerous to navigate a ship of a ton in measurement.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY,
very hilly, it is true, having narrow causeways and
steen invilvanters.

at reasonable distance from the shore, where it is dangerous to navigate a ship of a ton in measurement.

This lake is surrounded by a MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY, very hilly, it is true, having narrow causeways and steep inclinations which only a sure-footed quadruped can ascend or descend with safety, but it is as healthy as it is hilly. It is a country in which pure cold springs abound, which springs rapidly aggregate their waters into noisy creeks in which speckled trout rejeice and grow fat; and it is a curlous fact, which labermen—we mean amateur followers of the rod, for there are no professional gatherers-in of the finny tribes near the lake—will verify, that while in the streams trout are possible of the largest size none are ever seen in the Croton. Pickerel, eels, sun and catish are there in abundance, but trout sight shyly of it. Perhaps they care little for the long passage they of necessity must undertake southward, should they be drawn into the whithpool that takes the waters through forty miles of brickwork to the confines of New York island.

But let us discourse further upon our water that takes the waters through forty miles of brickwork, there need be no limit to the water that can be poured into our city. We have shown that there is in the three counties that He immediately north of New York water sufficient, which, if collected, to suffice for a population of 10,000,000 of people; but to get this water across the Hariem river High Bridge would have to be greatly enlarged, so that ten pipes of the capacity of those now in the long chamber which rests on its many arches might be added and another aqueduct of forty odd miles, capable of carrying sufficient water to feet them, built parallel to the present one. These, with the ponds that could be constructed, almost as numerous as the letters of the alphabet, would be sufficient to make New York city entirely indifferent to protracted droughts.

It is right and proper that our citizens should use the Croton as a blessing rather than as a drug. It is a

RESERVOIRS

First, the

RESERVOIRS

within the boundaries of the city. There is the distributing, between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fortieth and Forty-second streets. From this reservoir all the water used below Fortleth street is distributed in great mains that branch out and finally run parallel to each other in the avenues. This reservoir is fed from the old one in the Park, which also has pipes that radiate and run parallel to each other in all the avenues from above Sevenuieth to Fortleth street, and in three or four of the great thorough-fares that run lengthwise of the island some considerable distance south. In the Park is also the new lake, thirty-six feet in depth and with an area of 1034 acres. This reservoir is capable of hoiding and ordinarily does hold about one billion (1,000,000,000) gailons of water. The old reservoir aiready mentioned has an area of thirty-five acres and its holding capacity is 21,000,000 gailons.

It is not necessary here to dilate on this part of our subject. In the Herald of September 4, 1868, we entered fully in the merits of this part of our subject and therein thoroughly exhausted this branch of it. To those who would read in a popular form the story of the Croton aqueduot we respectfully invite them to its perusal. The subject is interesting. It covers ground that can never fail to command the attention of the public. It is the exposition of a gigantic thought—a thought thoroughly and tangibly expressed in brick and mortar—an enterprise which, in modern times, has no rival in all the world. And when the sunken grounds which in a jew years eya readily be trans-

formed into lakes, each capable of holding billions of galions of water, in ancient as in modern eras, nowick of use to mankind can be brought into comparison with it.

no work of use to mankind can be brought into comparison with it.

THE CARMANSVILLE RESERVOIR, near the High Bridge, on the New York side of the Hariem, is new but quite small when compared with others further south. It will he sew weeks or months be prepared for the reception of water. This will contain about six millions of gallons. Near this reservoir a tower, now in course of creetion, will supply the residents on Washington Heights, into this tower water will be pumped up many feet above the level of the basin at its feet. The wane of the tower, octagonal in form, will be nearly four hundred feet above migh water mark.

GOING NORTH.

At certain seasons the aqueduct, for two or three days, is voided of sie water which it receives at the gatehouse soloning the dam near the southern end of Croton lake, and a thorough inspection is made, and wherever a leakage is found or any immediately repairable damage detected men are set at work and the mighty channel presently "made almost as good as new."

Now, if we were to follow at the time appointed

almost as good as new."

Now, if we were to follow at the time appointed those who traverse this gigantic pipe we should be necessitated to walk upward of forty miles in a continuous chamber, and this chamber or pipe connecting the Westchester side of High Bridge with Croton lake is formed of brick and cement, often raised to great elevations and sometimes found passing through mighty ledges of rock of almost granite hardness. But we will take our reader by

PLEASANTER ROADS.

By the Harlem he can accompany us to the station known as Mount Kisco. It is forty miles from New York, and, no accident happening, may be traversed in a few minutes exceeding two nours. The Harlem road is laid in an exceedingly beautiful country, through which the Broux, terrible, as we have hinted, to the British soldiery in the days of the Revolution, meanders, playing 'faide and seek' with the road, now running its sinuous courses across its bed, now parallel to it, and anon shooting far away from the rail and losing itself entirely in the trees that line its banks, or else diving into dark, unknown places where finny linabitants, if the Bronx have any of magnitude above a minnow, hold high holiday. The Bronx is a bold, shy, laughing, crying, reserved, coquetish—in fine a paradoxical stream (that is what it is) until it finally dwindies into mere nothingness, and it ins't much more at any time, owing to the abrupt hills near Mount Kisco. From this station to CROTON LAKE is declared by the natives to be 'about three miles.' It is a terrible road, however. The passage of the Alps or the Rocky Mountains, or even Mont Blanc, hardy surpasses it in roughness of character and danger to life or limb, and yet for these three miles and odd the Jeah has the impudence to rob you, on the highway as it were, of a dollar. Only a dollar for the privilege of breaking your lees, your arms or your neck, in attempting the passage of the Kisco, which lies between the station and the lake. Should you select the

which hies between the station and the take. Should you select the

HUDSON RAILROAD ROUTE

you are carried from New York to Sing Sing, from which highly moral place you can by a liberal exhibition of "the rocks" induce a mountaineer with his popy and wagon to attempt the terrible passage of seven miles from the Hudson to the lake. "Take either born of the dilemma" and you are quite ertain to regret you hadn't gone by the route you didn't take. Once you are safely landed on fis shores. If you have made your peace with some caterer, near at hand, for a "square meal," you can lease a boat for a quarter or so an hour, and, wholy forgetful of "the world and the rest of mankind," dip your lines, the hooks attached thereto well baited, and "go a fishin"." Or, if you breifer sailing and exploration to hooking gudgeons or cattle, you can from Pine's origing you are gently waited to Katonah, from which place you can "pedestrinate" to the water course; and then, if made of stuff that nevertires, follow it up for twenty-three miles and some few hundred feet to the

MAGNIFICENT DAM
that is to retain the waters within the bosom of the new basin that, when necessity calls, may be poured by the billion gallons into Croton lake.

And now for

A PLEASANT SECRET.

It is this:—There is at this moment sufficient water

that is to retain the waters within the boson of the new basin that, when necessity calls, may be poured by the billion gallons into Croton lake.

And now for

A PLEARANT SECRET.

It is this:—There is at this moment sufficient water in Croton lake, although it has not rained to the depth of half an inch in the hills of Westchester for six weeks, to supply New York city for six months to come. In 1864 the water in the lake was seven inches lower than it is now, and notwithstanding the immense drain on it it is not lowered to exceed two inches a day, and this sum includes the evaporation that necessarily goes on over its surface. The sun, every one is aware, is an exceedingly dry ruler, and it takes vast volumes of water to appease his thirst. Indeed, the Croton Aqueduct Department has been quietly and even persistently praying for the present continued drought for some years, that they might have an opportunity of repairing the flooting at the foot of the great dam. The work has just been successfully completed, and they are ready for a visit, quite as much so, but by no means so anxiously, as are the Philadelphians for a visit from Jupiter Pluvius.

In conclusion we advise Sunday excursionists to visit Croton lake and the country in its immediate vicinity. This now almost unknown region will in time be filled with beautiful villas. We are more than surprised that it is not so now. Possibly the great difficulty experienced in reaching it from the city is the leading reason, for the absence of those artificial adornments so necessary even in the naturally most beautiful villas. We are more than surprised that it is not so now. Possibly the great difficulty experienced in reaching it from the city is the leading reason, for the absence of those artificial adornments so necessary even in the naturally most beautiful adapting the remains of the infinity for those who persend to the refinements which civilization demands. For the submark of the refinements which civilization demands. For the submark of the refinement

MILITARY NOTES.

Company G, Seventy-first regiment, left the city last evening en route for Newport and Providence, where they are to have a good time generally. The company, with full ranks in full dress uniform. knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, left the armory a little after five o'clock, The regimental band preceded the command. The company presented a very fine appearance, and all along the route of march through Broadway to the foot of Murray street, where the men embarked on board the Old Colony, hundreds of the admirers of the Seventy-first were congregated on the sidewalks to

the Old Colony, hundreds of the admirers of the Seventy-first were congregated on the sidewalks to witness the departure. As the steamer left the wharf the crowd on the pier gave the company three rousing cheers, which were responded to an lively style by the "boys in blue."

Battery B, First regiment artillery, National Guard, had an excursion yesterday, which was to all who participated in it as enjoyable as a pieasure trip as it was instructive in a military point of view. The battery, with the invited guests, principally officers of the regiment to which it is attached, and a few general and staff officers, left the city about eight o'clock A. M. on board a steamboat that had been chartered for the occasion. The boat steamed down the bay and anchored off Fort Wadsworth, where the men landed. The officers on duty took the members of the battery through the fort and explained to them the various uses and powers of the guns in position. Fort Hamilton was next visited, where every courtesy was extended the visitors. Old Fort Ladysette was also inspected at a respectful distance. The steamer thence proceeded up the East river, when Fort Schuyler and the batteries at Throg's Nock were made the objects of the visitors' study. The battery returned to the city at a late hour in the evening very well satisfied with the excursion.

It is stated on the very best authority that there is no disposition whatever on the part of the Forty-seventh regiment to dispense with the services of their present Colonel. The rumor that General Meserole was to be recalled to the command was started, it is contended, by certain maleontents in the regiment, who are not over pleased that the very best of discipline should prevail in the command. Colonel Ansitu is well fitted for his position, and has the good wishes of the entire regiment, with the exception of a few growlers. There is not a regiment in the division that has not its growlers, so the Forty-seventh need not be troubled over the fact that it is no exception to the general ru

THE LOUISIANA COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS.—The cotton crop will be \$50,000 bales in excess of lass year, and that it is worth more to the South than that of 1800-61. One reason of this is that the South is now reising food for consumption, which was not the case in previous years. Cotton was then sold to purchase supplies. Raising now what they want, cotton becomes a surplus, and brings its whole value in cash. Louisiana has made nearly \$50,000 hogsheads of sugar. The war, loss of labor and the demoralization of the negro reduced this product almost to nothing. It is on the increase, and it will not be long before they will boast of \$500,000 hogsheads again. Cuban troubles, too, will keep up the price. Sugar lands have advanced in value in Louisiana and are largely sought for.—New Orleans Picayane.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Presidential Trip Through the Whit Mountains and to Saratoga Springs-En thusiasm of the People on the Way-Arriva

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 29, 1869. The figing visit of the President and family to the lake and mountain region of New Hampshire, the Switzerland of America, must have been very gratifying, both in respect to the favorable weathe the enthusiasm manifested by all classes of visitors passing a few days or weeks in that interesting locality. On the morning of August 27 the President and Mrs. Grant, having taken a short ride from the Crawford House, in an open carriage, to the "Notch," and rapidly viewed some of the beauties of that wild and romantic viciniconveyed the rest of the party and had proceeded on the road to the foot of the Mount Washington Railroad, a distance of twelve miles. The President passed the coaches and drove ahead at a rapid pace, reaching the depot about thirty minutes in advance of the coaches. There were here about fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen awaiting an opportunity to make the ascent. Among the number was Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., President of Dartmouth College, wife and daughter, and several professors of the same in-stitution. The President and lady were introduced to these learned gentlemen and passed some minutes in conversation. Dr. Smith happily remarked, "Well, Mr. President, we have already heard of your visit to the wilderness of Virginia in the summer of 1864; we hope you will be pleased with your trip through the wilderness of New Hampshire." The President replied that he was enjoying his visit very much and found the wilderness of New Hamp-

company with the inventor of the Mount Washington road, Sylvester Marsh, and Nathaniel White, one of the directors, examined the locomotives and cars in use. Upon the level track the locomotive had a peculiar look, having an inclination towards the front of nearly forty degrees. The engines combined the double qualities of steam and air, the former motive power being used in the ascent and the lat-ter, by the compression of air in the cylinder, acting under the management of the engineer as a safe an steady reverse movement in the descent. The cy-linders are constructed so as to be perfectly an tight, and, by the use of an extra set of valves, act with wonderful success when used with air instead of steam. The cars were open, resembling some-what those used on the street railways. Both locomotives and cars were supplied with three means of checking the descent of the train in case of accident—the ordinary break, a series of ratchets and the air break. The peculiarity of the railway is that it makes an ascenof 4.500 feet in a distance of three miles. The grade is in some places thirteen and a half inches in three feet. The track is laid the entire distance on a strong trestlework of heavy timber, braced to m strong treatiework of heavy timber, braced to meet the angle of accilvity, and securely boited. The treatiework rests upon the firm granite bed which forms the sides of the mountain, and varies from one to seventeen feet in height, meeting the irregularities of the mountain side. Upon the stringers of the treatiework, set at the ordinary gauge of the roads generally in use in the country, were strongly boited strips of heavy band iron, answering the purpose of iron rails. Midway between these stringers was a third rail of wrought iron, boited firmly to the treatiework, and composed of cogs also of wrought iron, and strengthened by boits, the cogs being four inches apart. In order to adapt the power which is principally applied to the cog rail, the engines have a corresponding set of cogs which form the driving wheel. When the engine is in motion making the ascent the cogs in the driver take hold of the cogs in the middle rail, the whole train moving off with a steady progress and at the average rate of a mile in twenty minutes, or the entire distance from the bottom to the top in an hour. To additionally secure the safety of the ascent an iron clasp has been attached, holding the engine firmly to the track. The cars seat from forty to fifty persons, which number can be readily taken at a single trip to the summit.

When the coaches arrived the President and party, numbering about thirty-seven persons, seated themselves in the car and beggan the ascent. The lew, as the altitude became greater, expanded in scope, until for miles in the dim distance intervening mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes were to be seen as far as the eye could reach. The highest point in the trestlework when reached was announced as Jacob's Ladder. There were several jokes perpetrated at the unexpected event of an ascent to Jacob's ladder by steam. Early Christians found it quite a different task. The feat can be accomplished by means of modern machinery as good, and probably the only chance for many of the wayward specimens of himmer the angle of acclivity, and securely boited. The trestlework rests upon the firm granite bed which

too, were in disorder. The pennants of Grecian bends finitered violently, while the capricious winds, without regard to sex, required an extraordinary agility to preserve any sort of regularity in the disposition of their wardrobe.

From the car the President and party proceeded at once to the Tip Top House, and found the interior, in which there were fires burning, quite comfortable. The thermometer indicated forty-four degrees Fahrenheit, and in piaces the air was sufficiently cold to form ice. Overcoats were quite convenient, and high hats were conducive to anything but serently of temper.

After visiting the points of interest and affording the finest view from the crest of the mountain, the Presidential party sat down to a lunch, consisting largely of pork and beans, a very appropriate Yankee entertainment for the summit of Mount Washington, the greatest altitude in Yankee land. Having returned to the foot of the mountain, the President and Mrs. Grant, in the same conveyance in which they drove to the mountain, set out on the journey back to Bethlehem, followed by the coaches. The Bethlehemites during the absence of the President had made great preparations to give him a reception on his return. For some time prior to his arrival at the village the people were ready and waiting in front of their houses. Every conveyance which appeared over the summit of the bill, near the village, was taken in the distance as that containing the President. Accordingly there were several his appearance. At the hotel he was received by Sannel C. Cobb, an ex-Alderman of Boston, and Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn. The nouses of the village were tastefully decorated with fists and flowers. In front of the hotel was the motto, "Welcome to Our President."

The coaches arrived about twenty minutes later, during which time the President and Mrs. Grant were engaged in conversation with the guests of the hotel. A large open conveyance, somewhat resembing a weil finished band wagon, and drawn by eight fine horses, drove up. The President

time the President retired, evidently much fatigued after his day's travelling and "doing" Mount Washington.

This morning, before leaving the Profile House, the President and Mrs. Grant took a view of the Old Man of the Mountains. The party then left for the depot at Littleton, a distance of twelve miles. The drive was equivalent to a triumphal march. Everywhere the people turned out, cheering and showing other evidences of enthusiasm. The party left Littleton by special train at deven o'clock. At Wells river Governor Page, General E. H. Ripley, of the Staff, Captain S.E. Bumhann, private secretary, Judge Poland, Member of Congress from Vermont, and Judges Prout and Steele, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, came aboard the train. While stopping at Windsor, Vt., W. M. Evarts, ex-United States Attorney General, and lany, exchanged civilities with the President and family.

At White River Junction the party was met by a committee of citizens from Rutland. Dr. Goidsmith, the spokesman of the party, said:—

Mr. President—We are delegated by the citizens of Rutland to meet you here and tender you the bosphatities of their town, and to request of you that you will give them an opportunity to manifest their traddiction respect for the

august office which you hold as well as to show their deep regard for you.

The President replied as follows;—

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I am very happy to neet you. I will pass as long a time with you as I can. I know the people of Rutland of old.

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The following ladies here joined the party:—Mrs. Governor Fage, Miss Julia Pease, niece to the Governor frage, Mrs. Berrill, wife of the Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Dr. Goldsmith and daughter, and Mrs. Bryant. The reception at Rutland was a fine affair. The people turned out en masse. Two bands and two fire companies participated in the display. From Ludiow station to East Wallingford the President rode on the engine with master machinist N. Davis, in order to get a better view of the pass through the Green Mountains. From Rutland the President proceeded by the Rensselaer and Rutland Railway, the train being in charge of J. V. Baker, superintendent of the road.

The rest of the journey was attended by the same enthusiasm on the part of the people.

Arriving at the depot at Saratoga the following committee received the President:—W. A. Sacket, Paoli Durkee, C. Sheehan, J. C. Hulbert, B. F. Judson, M. J. Jennings, A. Pond, J. T. Bianchard, R. Hamilton, S. P. Briggs, E. H. Peters, H. H. Hathorn, O. Granger, W. M. Potter, A. S. Baker, A. Bockes, W. B. French, W. C. Barrett, A. A. Patterson, W. J. Hendrick, C. S. Lester, J. M. Marvin, J. P. Butles and W. Searing, It was also intended to fire a salute of twenty-one guns, but this was prevented by the rain.

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The Presidential party were immediately conveyed in carriages to the Union Hotel. Upon arriving there Mr. Charles S. Lester formally greeted the President on behalf of the citizens in the following speech:-

speech:—

Ms. PRESIDENT—The citizens of this village, mindful of your illustrious services in the field and your distinguished position as Chief Magistrate of our nation, desire to express through me the pleasure and gratification they feel in weldoming you to Saratoga. The numbers that throng here this evening attest how gratefully we appreciate your services and your character, and entertaining as we do a just pride in the historic fame of saratoga we feel that in you we receive a guest worthy of our honor. Trusting that you may find refreshment in our sainbrious air and healing waters and be enabled with new strength to fulfil those responsible dutted which the nation has imposed upon you, I sagain, in behalf of this committee of citizens, bid you welcome.

The Presudent required as follows:—

The President replied as follows:-GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—I thank the people of Saratoga for their cordial welcome. I came here for the purpose of enjoying the advantages of your waters. I intend to remain here for a fortaight, at the end of which time I hope to be able to testify as to their benefit. shire very interesting.

While waiting for the coaches the President, in

Intend to remain here for a so their benefit.

Later in the evening the President appeared in the pariors of the hotel and was introduced to a number of the guests of the Union. He also passed a few minutes in the ballroom, where a juvenile masquer minutes in the ballroom, minutes in the balifoom, where a juvenile masquerade was going on.

The President occupies one of the comfortable cottages attached to the Union. He is here apart from the crowd, and can in a great measure enjoy that privacy which he so much covets.

Arrival of the President in This City-De-

parture for Washington Lust Evening-The Cabinet Meeting To-Day-J. Ross Browne

and the Chinese Mission.

The President, accompanied by General Porter, his private secretary, arrived in this city yesterday arternoon at four o'clock, by special train, from Sara-toga Springs. During Sunday the President proposed leaving the Springs by the regular train of vesterday morning, at ten minutes past eight o'clock. On Sunday evening, however, William H. Vanderbils called and tendered the use of the director's car of the Hudson River Railroad from the Springs to New York, to be run on special schedule. The courtest of Mr. Vanderbilt was accepted, and at ten o'clock vesterday morning the President left for this city. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen were at the depot to witness the departure of the President. At a few minutes before ten o'clock he arrived in the carriage of John A. Griswold, of New York. The party, when leaving the springs, consisted of the President, General Porter, John A. Griswold, General J. F. Quimby, an expense. officer of the glorious old army of the Tennessee; Mr. Corbin and wife, the brother-in-law and sister of the President. The car was commodious in its arrangements and palattal in its finish. At the stations on the way there were the usual crowds of

rangements and palatial in its finish. At the stations on the way there were the usual crowds of people shouting and waving handkerchiefs. The President, whenever the train stopped, appeared on the rear platform and was greeted with rounds of vocilerous cheers.

At Troy the depot was jammed. At this point John A. Griswoid left the party, At Poughteepsie the President and party left the car and entered a private room in the depot, where an elegant lunch was spread, gotten up in the usual munificent style of Mr. Vanderbilt, Here Mr. Tousey, general superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, and Mr. Vanderbilt, grandson of the Commodore, came on the car. After a delay of twenty minutes the train proceeded on the journey, stopping at Garrisons. The President had telegraphed in advance to Secretary Fish to join him here. It was found, however, that the Secretary had already left for New York. At Garrisons Mr. Kemble, of Cold Spring, came upon the car.

At four o'clock the train reached the Thirtieth street depot. The President, General Porter and General Quimby took a carriage and rode to the Fifth Avenue Hotef. Mr. Corbin and wife proceeded to their home on Twenty-seventh street. Mrs. Grant and family will remain at the springs until the return of the President on Thursday next.

At nine o'clock last evening the President, Secretary Fish and General Porter left for Washington on a special car attached to the regular train. The Cabinet meeting to-morrow, it is expected, will be attended by all the members except Secretary Bouwell and Altorney General Hoar. During his stay at Newport the President telegraphed to these gentlemen to meet him. This meeting was the occasion of a lengthy interview, in which the President communicated some instructions to his ministers on finances and in the department of justice. The President having thus mentioned his wishes and stating there would be no necessity of their presence, neitner Mr. Boutwell nor Mr. Hoar will be present at the Cabinet meeting. The questions which will come to the routine business of the various departments. The government is considerably incensed at the unaccountable position taken by J. Ross Browneon the Chinese question, as indicated in the reply to the letter of condelence from the British merchants. Mr. Browne not only took great liberties upon himself in combating the interests and policy of the country which he was supposed to represent, but also committed an act of grave irregularity in abondoning his post without the permission of his government and without awaiting the arrival of his successor. It is probable, other matters not unterfering, that the Chinese mission will be a subject of consideration to-morrow at the Cabinet meeting. The President was undoubtedly auxious that Mr. Howard, of Michigan, should go to China, as Mr. Howard is not only a gentleman of large experiènce in the interests of the government, but is also one in whom there might not be anticipated so gross a misrepresentation as the United States has had since the presence of Mr. Browne at the Celestial Court of the Middie Flowery Kingdom.

A number of names of persons are going the rounds as candidates for the Chinese mission. The succession has already received some attention by the President, and in the selection he will be less influenced by the personal interests and egotism of different persons than by his own views of the welfare and credit of his administration. The Chinese and the high destiny open in that direction for the United States. The new Minister, therefore, will be selected with a view to the new era of our international relations with that ancient empire, and the appointment, it is highly probable, will be made only upon the absolute merit of the gentleman selected.

VACUTING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Revival of the Crescent City Yacht Club-Programme of the Annual Cruise. New ORLEANS, August 24, 1869.

The Crescent City Yacht Club, suspended during the war, has begun to recover lost ground. A fleet of light winged vessels frets the lakes and more are building. One misses from among them the fleet Gypsy and the well known Doubloon of Commodore Robinson. The Coryphius of Mr. S. Storey is wanting, but the Sylph of old times is still affoat and has passed into the possession of John Clements. The Sylph will be the flagboat of the squadron. Among the yachts owned by present members of the club are the Protos, formerly Mattie, of New York, and are the Protos, formerly Mattle, of New York, and Kiphias, belonging to Mr. C. T. Howard; the Limnas, property of the club secretary, Mr. E. P. Rareshide; the Corinne, Mr. A. M. Foster; the Sarah, Mr. R. S. Charles; the Hazard, Mr. S. Mc. New York, and the Undine, Mr. S. Turner. Small boats each and all, but many of them well built and pluckly handled. The Limnas was built in New Orleans specially to beat the Protos, which feat she accomplished at Bay St. Louis the other day. The Xiphias is said to be the fastest bout of her inches adoat, said inches, however, not being very finary.

The annual cruiss of the Squadron commences on Saturday, August 28. The fleet will start from Ocean Springs, touching at Biloxi, August 30 and 31; Mississippi City, September 2; Pass Christian, September 3; the whole forming a twenty-one daystenise among the watering places of the lake, winding up with the race for the gold challenge cup on September 13.

The energy that is being infused into the management of the club and the rapidity growing wealth and enterprise of Louisians, afford grounds to hope that in a year or two the tonnage of the Crescent City yachts will be reckoned by three figures, nastead of one or two, and ocean races across the Gulf of Mexico and back will supersede placid padding along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. One good move has been made in the shape of a proposition to adopt the New York mode of measurement, instead of the water line, intherto pursued. Another crop such as this year's and New Orleans will be rich enough to do far greater things in the yachting line. Xiphias, belonging to Mr. C. T. Howard; the